

WIN

3. To break into openings.
 Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,
 That hide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
 How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
 Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
 From seasons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*
 WINDPIPE. *n. f.* [wind and pipe.] The passage for the breath;
 the *arteria*.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
 And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate. *Shak. H. V.*
 The wezzon, rough artery, or windpipe, is a part inter-
 vent to voice and respiration: thereby the air descendeth unto the
 lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who fat
 At th' unregarded helm of state,
 Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,
 And save their windpipes from the law. *Hudibras.*
 Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of
 our lives, the windpipe is made with annular cartilages. *Ray.*
 The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches,
 called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be
 inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expul-
 sion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WINDWARD. *adv.* [from wind.] Towards the wind.
 WINDY. *adj.* [from wind.]

1. Consisting of wind.
 See what flowers arise,
 Blown with the windy tempest of my soul
 Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shak. H. V.*
 Subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evapo-
 ration. *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.
 Lady, you have a merry heart.
 —Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
 It keeps on the windy side of care. *Shakespeare.*

3. Empty; airy.
 Why should calamity be full of words?
 —Windy attorneys to their client woes,
 Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shak. Rich. III.*

What windy joy this day had I conceiv'd,
 Hopeful as the first-born bloom of Spring,
 Nipt with the lagging rear of Winter's froit.
 Look, here's that windy applause, that poor transitory plea-
 sure, for which I was dishonour'd. *Milton.*

Of ev'ry nation, each illustrious name
 Such toys as these have cheated into fame,
 Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
 The windy satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.
 On this windy sea of land the fiend
 Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*
 It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom,
 that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it windy
 and puffy, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*

5. Duffly; flutulent.
 In such a windy colic, water is the best remedy after a sur-
 feit of fruit. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WINE. *n. f.* [pin, Saxon; *vinum*, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.
 Is left this vault to brag of. *Shak. Macbeth.*
 Do not fall in love with me;
 For I am fatter than vows made in wine. *Shak.*

The increase of the vineyards for the wine-cellars. *Chron.*
 Be not amongst wine-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Prov.*
 Thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-fat. *Jf.*
 They took old facks upon their asses, and wine-bottles old
 and rent, and bound up. *Jef. ix. 4.*

Where the wine-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh
 wine that tastes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*
 His troops on my strong youth like torrents rush;
 As in a wine-press, Judah's daughter crush'd.
 With large wine-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milt.*

Shall I, to please another wine-sprung mind,
 Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure,
 Short of his cans and body; must I find
 A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The firrillings of the flock are doom'd to die;
 Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*
 If the hoghead falls short, the wine-cooper had not fill'd it
 in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the
 general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the
 plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality
 of *wine*. *Arbutnot.*

WING. *n. f.* [gchping, Saxon; *winge*, Danish.]

1. The limb of a bird by which she flies.
 As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
 Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
 Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

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Ignorance is the curse of God,
 Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shak. H. V.*
 An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her wings,
 taketh them, and beareth them on her wings. *Dent. xxxii.*

A spleenful wind fo stretch
 Her wings to waft us, and fo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
 The prince of augurs, Helitherses, rose;
 Precient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
 A sure preface from ev'ry wing that flew. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A fan to winnow.
 Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Taffer.*

3. Flight; passage by the wing.
 Light thickens, and the crow
 Makes wing to th' rooky wood:
 Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
 While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shak.*

Thy affections hold a wing
 Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shak. H. IV.*
 I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on the wing of
 all occasions. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

While passion is upon the wing, and the man fully engaged
 in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or con-
 trol is to be expected from his reason. *South.*

You are too young your power to understand;
 Lovers take wing upon the least command. *Dryden.*
 And straight, with in-born vigour, on the wings,
 Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*

Then life is on the wing; then most the finks,
 When most the seems reviv'd. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippol.*

4. The motive of flight.
 Fearful commenting
 Is leaden fervor to dull delay;
 Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary:
 Then fiery expedition be my wing,
 Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shak. R. III.*

The side bodies of an army.
 The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as wings
 certain companies of Italians. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

The left wing put to flight,
 The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden.*
 Any side piece.
 The plough most proper for stiff black clays is long, large,
 and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board,
 the coulters long and very little bending, with a very large wing.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.
 The speed of gods
 Time counts not, tho' with swift minutes wing'd. *Milt.*
 Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
 Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms,
 Pours fierce ambition in a Caesar's mind,
 Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind. *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies.
 We ourself will follow
 In the main battle, which on either side
 Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shak. R. III.*

To WING. *v. n.* To pass by flight.
 I, an old turtle,
 Will wing me to some wither'd bough, and there
 My mate, that's never to be found again,
 Lament 'till I am left. *Shak. Macbeth's Winter's Tale.*

Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
 He wing'd his upward flight, and fear'd to fame;
 The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryd.*
 Struck with the horror of the fight,
 She turns her head, and wings her flight. *Prior.*

From the Meotis to the northern sea,
 The goddess wings her desperate way. *Prior.*

WINGED. *adj.* [from wing.] Furnished with wings; flying;
 swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king
 Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
 Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
 Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Elie, good fir Michael, bear this sealed brief
 With winged haste to the lord marshal. *Shak. H. IV.*
 And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
 The speediest of thy winged messengers,
 To visit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We can fear no force
 But winged troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*
 The winged lion's not so fierce in fight,
 As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*

The cockney is surpris'd at many actions of the quadruped
 and winged animals in the fields. *Watt.*

WINGEDPEA. *n. f.* [acbrus, Latin.] A plant.
 It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empanclement
 rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, for the
 most part round and cylindrical, filled with roundish seeds.
Miller.

WINGSHELL.

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WINGSHELL. *n. f.* [wing and shell.] The shell that covers
 the wing of insects.
 The long-shell'd goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the
 wingshells of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so
 deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

WINGY. *adj.* [from wing.] Having wings.
 They spring together out, and swiftly bear
 The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
 With wingy speed out-flip the eastern wind,
 And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addison.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pincean, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.]

1. To shut the eyes.
 Let's see thine eyes; wink now, now open them:
 In my opinion, yet, thou see'st not well. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
 They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:
 I'll wink and couch; no man their sports must eye. *Shak.*

His false cunning
 Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
 And grew a twenty years removed thing,
 While one would wink. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

He with great imagination,
 Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
 And, winking, leap'd into destruction. *Shak. H. IV.*
 In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin,
 merely because he winks hard, and rushes violently like a horse
 into the battle. *Taylor.*

The Scripture represents wicked men as without under-
 standing; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty:
 they are not blind, but they wink. *Tilleyson.*
 If any about them should make them think there is any dif-
 ference between being in the dark and winking, get it out of
 their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.
 You saw my master wink and laugh upon you. *Shak. H. IV.*
 Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: wink at the foot-
 man to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To close and exclude the light.
 While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
 The keeper's winking eyes began to fail,
 And drowsily slumber on the lids to creep,
 'Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
 You cannot think he would deny
 To lend the other friendly aid,
 Or wink, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.
 They be better content with one that will wink at their
 faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*

I, for winking at your discords too,
 Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
 Let not night see my black and deep desires;
 The eye wink at the hand! *Shak. Macbeth.*

The king gave him great gifts, and winked at the great spoil
 of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's
 hands. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,
 In hope the world will wink at all our faults. *Roscommon.*
 Some faults of course with childhood end;
 We therefore wink at wages, when they offend,
 And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

Obstinacy cannot be winked at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*
 Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
 He knows not how to wink at human frailty,
 Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison's Cato.*

5. To be dim.
 The fullen tyrant slept not all the night,
 But, lonely walking by a winking light,
 Sob'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dry.*

WINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of closing the eye.
 You doing thus,
 To the perpetual wink for ay might put
 This ancient moral. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

At every wink of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shak.*
 Since I receiv'd command to do this business,
 I have not slept one wink. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The beams so reverend and strong,
 Do'st thou not think
 I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink,
 But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne.*

It rag'd so all night, that I could not sleep a wink. *Temple.*
 Not write I but then I think;
 And for my soul I cannot sleep a wink. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.
 Her wink each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*
 The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
 And tips you the freeman a wink;
 Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
 And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WINKER. *n. f.* [from wink.] One who winks.
 A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business
 is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

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WINKINGLY. *adv.* [from winking.] With the eye almost
 closed.
 If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it winkingly, as those
 do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh
 upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peachment on Drawing.*

WINNER. *n. f.* [from win.] One who wins.
 A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-
 gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto
 him again, shortly thereby winneth all from the winner. *Spenser.*

Go together,
 You precious winners all; your exultation
 Partake to every one. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
 Bestrew the winners; for they play'd me false. *Shak. H. VI.*
 Whether the winner laughs or no, the loser will complain;
 and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the
 dice. *Temple.*

WINNING. *participial adj.* [from win.] Attractive; charming.
 Yet less fair,
 Less winning soft, less amiably mild,
 Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

On her, as queen,
 A pomp of winning graces waited still;
 And from about her shot darts of desire
 Into all eyes, to wither her still in fight. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Cato's soul
 Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
 While winning mildness and attractive smiles
 Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
 Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison's Cato.*

WINNING. *n. f.* [from win.] The sum won.
 A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer
 to a buttering gamester, that flakes all his winnings upon every
 cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be un-
 done. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To WINNOW. *v. a.* [pincean, Saxon; *evanno*, Latin.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from
 the chaff.
 Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
 We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
 That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
 And good from bad find no partition. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

In the sun your golden grain display,
 And thrash it out and winnow it by day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.
 Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
 Winnow the buxom air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To sift; to examine.
 Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
 'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

4. To separate; to part.
 Bitter torture shall
 Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

To WINNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.
 Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Reclus v. 9.*

WINNOWER. *n. f.* [from winnow.] He who winnows.
 WINTER. *n. f.* [pincean, Saxon; *winter*, Danish, German,
 and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age,
 he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son
 far more excusable. *Sidney.*

After Summer evermore succeeds
 The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
 Those flaws and starts
 Inapostors brow to fear, would well become
 A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shak. Macbeth.*

He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of Win-
 ter's sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of cha-
 stity is in them. *Shak. As you like it.*

The two beneath the distant poles complain
 Of endless Winter and perpetual rain.
 Lie'st thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?
 Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
 And Winter from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*

Suppose our poet was your foe before,
 Yet now, the business of the field is o'er,
 'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
 When troops are into Winter-quarters gone. *Dryden.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads
 his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in Winter-nights for the
 entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The republic have sent to prince Eugene to desire the em-
 peror's protection, with an offer of Winter-quarters for four
 thousand Germans. *Addison on Italy.*

Stern Winter smiles on that auspicious clime,
 The fields are florid with un fading prime. *Pope.*
 To define Winter, I consider first wherein it agrees with
 Summer, Spring, Autumn, and I find they are all seasons of
 the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I ob-
 serve wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness
 of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or
 difference.